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Richmond, April 30.

To the honorable the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

The Memorial of the subscribers, Inhabitants of the district of Henrico, and city of Richmond, in the state of Virginia,

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT at the time when a constitutional number of the Senators of the United States, convened in their Executive capacity, had approved the treaty negociated with Great Britain, and advised the President to ratify it with certain exceptions, a number of your Memorialists assembled together, and supposing it contained stipulations other than those objected to by the Senate, unfavorable to the interest of our common country, petitioned the President to withhold his assent:

Your Memorialists could have been induced to the adoption of that particular mode of proceeding, only by a conviction, that the constitution had unequivocally delegated to the *President*, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, *the power to make treaties*; and that the treaty with Great Britain, in our estimation, so injurious, having originated from an authority confessedly competent to negociate on the part of the United States, and having been consented to, and its ratification advised by a constitutional number of Senators, needed only the signature of the Chief Magistrate, to render it an absolute treaty, *made under the authority of the United States*—an actual law, according to the express letter of the constitution, as to state constitutions or regulations, perhaps also a law in all cases left at large and unacted on, by the Federal Legislature, where it could apply, and a *solemn pledge of the national faith*, that the future acts of Congress should comport with it.

With such an opinion of the treaty, we were justifiable to petition against its ratification, and under *this* construction of the constitution the application was made to the *proper* branch of the government.

Had the President withheld his assent to the treaty, negociations might have commenced *de novo*, and no evil would have ensued; but after a ratification by the constituted authorities of both nations, and when Great Britain, relying on the fulfilment of the stipulations contained in the Treaty, and to be performed on *our* part, has already performed some acts to be done on *her's* and is actually preparing for a compliance with others, all important to us: Considering every avenue to further negociations forever shut—considering the *faith of America solemnly pledged* in the British Treaty, and that a refusal, in your house, to make the necessary appropriations to carry into effect, will be productive of *war*; and, what is worse—of *dishonor*: Your memorialists would be wanting in duty to themselves and their posterity, did they, on an occasion so momentous, remain silent.

Your memorialists anticipate, from such a refusal, the detention of the Western-Posts, and its inseparable concomitant, a re-commencement of Indian hostilities—a renewal of the captures and condemnation of our shipping, without prospect of compensation, and a derangement of commerce, that will give a fatal stab to the interests of agriculture—in short, a foreign war, which will cause an augmentation of the public debt beyond the reach of redemption, and the ruin of thousands of our industrious citizens. A want of unanimity and general discontent will prevail, and to sum up every evil in one, perhaps civil dissentions, and a dissolution of the Union may close the dreadful scene. These are not imaginary evils, the most of them are certain and inevitable, as dependent on your decision—all are too possible, and in the opinion of your memorialists should not be hazarded lightly.

Your Memorialists, however, confide in the wisdom of your honorable body, and while they acquiesce in the sentiment which gives to Congress a discretionary power on the subject of appropriations notwithstanding the complete validity of the contract, they pray, that a dispassionate view of our political situation may lead them to make such assurances necessary for carrying the British Treaty into full and complete effect, as the only means of promoting the best interests of America, and in the opinion of your memorialists, of prolonging, to this happy country, the inestimable blessings of peace.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will pray. Signed by upwards of 200.

RICHMOND, April 27, 1796.

GENTLEMEN,

A meeting of the citizens of this place, having appointed us to correspond with our fellow-citizens in the several Congressional districts in this state on the subject of the enclosed Resolutions,* we hasten to execute this important duty, with a satisfaction growing out of that invincible attachment which we possess to the peace and order of our country, and to the principles of Representative Government.

It must be known to you, Sirs, that a most important conflict hath arisen between the House of Representatives and the President of the United States, respecting the Constitutional functions of the two departments, upon the subject of Treaties, embracing commercial regulations, and certain other objects, which by the Constitution are specifically submitted to the power of Congress. This conflict hath become the more interesting as it has arisen on the Treaty lately negociated with Great-Britain: a Treaty which has excited the most deep and general alarm, that has ever yet disturbed the repose of our country. The Resolution proposed in this place by the friends of that Treaty, goes to express the sense of the People upon this great Constitutional question, by declaring that the faith of the United States stands pledged to carry the British Treaty into full effect; a declaration which cannot be true, if as the House of Representatives maintain, that House hath still a discretional agency upon that subject. You will therefore observe that the object of the enclosed Resolutions is to evince to the House of Representatives that their Constituents have the most perfect reliance upon their virtue and wisdom, and that they will not on an occasion so important to the Constitutional rights of that body, interpose any influence which they may have upon its Councils, either to embarrass its deliberations or to prevent the freest exercise of its judgment.

Let us beg, Gentlemen, that you will give us your aid in carrying this great object into effect, that it may be proved to the American public that the friends of the popular branch of our government are at the same time the friends of order, and that they can be as active and as firm in maintaining the Constitution, as those are who have the temerity to assail it.

You will use the enclosed Resolutions according to your discretion. Our object is to obtain the sense of your county and district upon the important subject which they embrace, and which we conclude will be taken in such manner as you shall think most advisable, and transmitted to your Representative in Congress.

We are with true respect,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,

RICHARD ADAMS.
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.
WILLIAM FOUSHEE.
JOHN DAWSON.
SAMUEL M'CRAW.
JAMES RIND
ALEXANDER QUARRIER

* These Resolutions were published under the Richmond head in our paper of Saturday last.

MR. PLEASANTS,

The enclosed, which is handed to you for publication, as the sentiments of many of your Fellow-Citizens, was intended to have been introduced at the late meeting of the citizens of Richmond, but was withheld in favor of the Resolutions brought forward by Mr. Campbell.

A CITIZEN,
of the County of Henrico.

Richmond, April 28, 1796.

To the Honorable the SPEAKER and GENTLEMEN of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

The PETITION of Sundry Inhabitants of the city of Richmond, & county of Henrico, in the Commonwealth of Virginia,

SHEWS,

THAT your Petitioners are perfectly satisfied with the debate and decision, lately had in your Honorable House, on a resolution, requesting the President to furnish for the information of the House, a copy of the instructions to the minister of the United States, who had negociated the Treaty with the King of Great Britain, together with the Correspondence and other Documents relative to the said Treaty, except such papers as any existing negociations may render improper to be disclosed.

That your Petitioners view with deep regret and concern, the doctrine advanced, that the President, with two thirds of the Senators present, are constitutionally authorised to make treaties which may supersede the laws of Congress; render nugatory the inestimable privilege of the House of Representatives to originate money bills, and the use of their discretion in the appropriation of the public money; and in short, impowering the President & eleven Senators to prescribe law for four millions of people in all cases respecting the Union, whatsoever, the specific powers granted by the constitution to Congress, notwithstanding.

This doctrine, if successful, your Petitioners consider as establishing an Aristocracy by which the rights of the people will be swallowed up in the particular interests of their rulers; and is a construction of our constitution, which we do not think it was ever intended to bear.

Your Petitioners feel themselves at a loss, from the want of that information, which we think you have constitutionally requested and ought to obtain from the instructions, correspondence and other documents, alluded to in the resolution before mentioned, whether they should say any thing on the subject of that Treaty, which has so long and so justly irritated the public mind, or not. We execrate it as more speedily tending to involve us in war, and perhaps the most deplorable of all wars, a civil war, to be apprehended from the discontent which will be the natural consequence of carrying it into effect; as tending to a breach of our national faith, from the dissatisfaction of the great body of the people to respect it; and as tending to render us contemptible as a sovereign people. We observe with amazement that it is fear of British spoliations, and not a conviction of the advantages that we are to derive from the treaty, which induces the merchants to petition your honorable house to carry it into effect—And have we no security but this degrading treaty against such spoliations? Is there nothing due to the rights of neutral nations?—What security have we that these spoliations will will cease after the Treaty is carried into effect? Is it the *magnanimity and justice* of the British King? In what solitary instance has he even manifested any thing like those virtues?—— What hope then can be reasonably grounded on the treaty? None—Our hope Gentlemen must rest on your firmness and zeal for the public Welfare. In you we feel that confidence which induces us cheerfully to submit the final decision upon this detested instrument to your superior discernment and discretion. If you shall be of opinion, that, under all the existing circumstances attending our present political situation, it is necessary to carry it into effect by appropriating the requisite sums of money to that end, we pray you to do so; but if from your superior and enlightened view of the subject, you should feel a conviction, that its being carried into effect may prove dangerous to, and destructive of the happiness of your fellow-citizens, we pray that you will not do it.

We beg leave further to Petition your Honorable House, that particular and local interests may not have more weight on this occasion than they are entitled to. You are legislating for the whole of the United States, and not for a few merchants.

At a full and very *general meeting* agreeably to previous notice, of the *Merchants*, and *Traders* of the city of *Richmond*, and town of *Manchester*, held at the Eagle-Tavern, in said city, on Wednesday the 27th April, 1796.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Apointed CHAIRMAN, and ROBERT POLLARD, SECRETARY, to the said meeting.

Resolved Unanimously, As the opinion of this meeting, that it is necessary to present a memorial to the House of Representatives of the United States, praying them to make appropriations for carrying into full effect the Treaty lately concluded between the said United States, and Great Britain.

A Memorial having been prepared and read in the meeting, it was *unanimously agreed to*, and laid on the table for the signature of the said Merchants and Traders

Resolved, That a committee of the following gentlemen, viz. ROBERT GAMBLE, GEORGE WEIR, JOHN HENRY, ROBERT POLLARD, THOMAS RUTHERFORD, CORNELIUS BUCK and JAMES HERON, be appointed, and that they or any four of them, be requested to answer a letter received from the Committee of Merchants, appointed in Philadelphia, for the purpose of communicating their proceedings to the Merchants and Traders in the different *Commercial places*, throughout the United States, and forward to them a copy of the Memorial that has been prepared to be sent to our Delegates in Congress.

ROBERT GAMBLE, *Chairman*,
Attest,
ROBERT POLLARD, *Secretary*.

THE MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES, *the* MEMORIAL *of the subscribers*, MERCHANTS & TRADERS *of the city of* RICHMOND, *and town of* MANCHESTER,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS,

THAT they have heard with the most anxious concern of the delay in the necessary measures which they hoped would be adopted by your Honorable House, for carrying into operation the treaty concluded between the United States and Great-Britain, and are now seriously alarmed least those measures should be further delayed or finally rejected——Under which impression, they deem it incumbent on them to represent, that the Commerce of this country and the fortunes of the individuals embarked in it, as well as the property of the inhabitants at large, will, as they apprehend, be materially affected by a neglect, or refusal on the part of the United States, to comply with the solemn stipulations of the said treaty; they feel an interest in common with their fellow-Citizens of other descriptions, in the preservation of *peace*, on which the public welfare so much depends; and though some of them have joined with the Citizens of Henrico County and the City of Richmond, in a memorial to that effect; they as *Merchants* and *Traders* particularly, think it their duty to express their opinion and wishes on so interesting an occasion; with the freedom and sincerity which it requires.

Conceiving as they do, that the faith, the honor and the interest of the nation are at stake, they beg leave with all due respect for the representatives of the people of the United States, to recommend that the necessary provisions be made for carrying the Treaty into fair and honorable effect.

NEW-YORK, April 19.

At a meeting of the committee appointed by the New-York and United Insurance Companies, and by the meeting of individual underwriters in this city, held pursuant to public notice.

Resolved unanimously, as the sense of these committees, That during the present critical and alarming situation of public affairs, it will be inexpedient for the Insurance Companies and Individual Underwriters in this city to insure American property against capture or detention by any foreign power, and the consequences thereof.

Resolved, That the President of the said two companies and Mr. Verplank, be a committee to communicate the above resolution to the Underwriters in the several seaports of the United States, in such manner as they shall think most proper, and to correspond with them upon such matters as may affect the common interest of the insurers.

JAMES WATSON, Chairman.

New-York, April 18, 1796.

April 20.

At a meeting of the Merchants and Traders of the City of New-York, convened by Public Notification, at the Tontine Coffee-House, on Tuesday the 19th of April, 1796.

Gulian Ver-plank, in the Chair.

It was Resolved,

As the opinion of this meeting, that the Resolution preferred in the House of Representatives of the United States by Mr. Maclay against making provision for the treaty lately concluded with Great Britain affords just cause of anxiety and alarm; &

that it is expedient to present a respectful address to the house, expressive of the sentiment that it deeply concerns the commerce, agriculture, peace and honor of the United States—that provision be made for the execution of the said treaty with punctuality and good faith.

That it is also expedient to appoint a committee for corresponding with the other trading towns in the United States, and also with the other Counties of this state on the above mentioned subject.

That Gulian Verplank, James Watson, Edmond Seaman, William Nelson, Moses Rogers, John B. Coles, Isaac Clason, John Taurston, Thomas Pearsall, and Cornelius Ray, be the said committee, and that they be instructed to appoint a suitable number of proper characters to proceed through the different Wards of this city to obtain the signatures to the said address of all those of our fellow-citizens who shall agree in opinion with this meeting.

And thereupon the following address having been produced, read and considered, the same was agreed to by the meeting.

By order of the meeting,
GULIAN VERPLANK, Chairman.

TO THE
HONORABLE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, NOW CONVENED.

We the undersigned, Merchants, Traders, and other citizens of the City of New-York, being of the number of your constituents and deeply interested in the issue of every public measure that can affect the essential interest of our country, find ourselves impelled by that consideration, to address you on the subject of certain resolutions now depending in your house respecting the Treaty made with G. Britain, which fill our minds with very serious apprehensions, which have already given occasion to very serious embarrassments, and which in our opinion threaten very extensive and complicated evils—the whole magnitude of which it is not easy to foresee or to calculate.

Whatever differences of sentiment may at any time have existed among us respecting particular public measures, yet on this occasion and at this time, we all unite in one opinion—and that opinion is, that the above mentioned treaty ought to be provided for, and executed on the part of the United States with punctuality and good faith.

We forbear to enter into the question what are the boundaries of the constitutional authority of the several branches of our government on the subject of this address; but however these may stand, we are convinced after full and mature deliberation, that no existing considerations are of sufficient weight, to render it adviseable to refuse making provision for the execution of the said treaty, and that it deeply concerns the Agriculture, Commerce, Peace, Character and Honor of our Nation, that such provision shall be promptly made.

The complete execution of the treaties with Great Britain, Spain and Algiers, by extinguishing all matters of controversy & war, which have heretofore existed between us and any foreign powers, appears to us a point of the greatest consequence to this young and rising country—affording a prospect of durable peace; and of an uninterrupted progress to that maturity and strength, which will enable us to defy the enmity of foreign powers, without those immense sacrifices which war in our present situation, must inevitably produce. And tho' we shall be at all times disposed to encounter with the spirit and fortitude of FREEMEN, the calamities of a war, necessary as well as just, we could not but look forward with extreme regret and dissatisfaction to one, of which either the justice or the necessity was doubtful.

Thus impressed, we respectfully offer our sense of the momentous subject to the solemn and dispassionate consideration of the House of Representatives; firmly trusting that no impartial views or impressions will interfere with the true interest of our country; that its peace will be carefully cherished; and that its faith and honor will be preserved inviolable and unblemished.

BALTIMORE April 22.

Last evening at a more numerous meeting of the Mechanics and Manufacturers of Baltimore Town, Precincts, and Fell's Point, than was ever known on any occasion, in consequence of public notice given in the papers by the managers of the Mechanical Society.

William Jessop in the Chair.

Resolved Unanimously,

That this meeting have full confidence in the house of representatives in their legislative capacity, and that a letter expressive of that confidence be forwarded to them.

Resolved,

That the proceedings of this meeting be lodged in the hands of the Secretary of the Mechanical society.

Resolved,

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman.

A Correspondent being creditably informed that the Yellow Fever prevails in several of the West India Islands, thinks the inhabitants of Baltimore should be on their guard: If this business is neglected a few days longer, it is impossible to say what may be the consequence thereof.

April 23.

The following Letter to SAMUEL SMITH, Esq. our Representative from this state, and addressed to the House of Representatives, from the Mechanics and Manufacturers of Baltimore Town and Precincts, was unanimously agreed to, and sent forward as the general sense of the above class of citizens, convened for that purpose.

SAMUEL SMITH, Esq.

SIR,

WE have with pleasure taken notice of your attention to the interest of your constituents, by laboring to preserve the constitution inviolate in the late discussion in the House of Representatives; and we beg your acceptance of our thanks therefor—At the same time request the favor of you to lay before your honorable body the enclosed paper, as expressive of our entire confidence in the wisdom of the house, as to the measures proposed to be adopted.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Meeting.

WM. JESSOP, Chairman.
WM. HARRIS, Clerk.

Baltimore, April 21, 1796.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States.

THE Mechanics and Manufacturers of Baltimore town (convened by public notice on Thursday the 21st of April, 1796) beg leave respectfully to state, that they have observed with great concern, the instructions and remonstrances addressed to your honorable body from this and other commercial towns, upon the subject of the treaty lately made with Great Britain, and that they appear calculated to have an improper influence on the representatives of the people, and although they consider that treaty in many respects highly injurious to the interest and honor of the people of the United States—yet when they view the subject in the hands of the guardians of the people, whose interests are the same with their constituents and whose wisdom they conceive fully adequate to a proper decision on the subject, they feel an ENTIRE CONFIDENCE that their representatives will adopt such measures as will be most conducive to the prosperity of the United States; and they will acquiesce in, and support such measures as Congress may deem expedient.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Meeting.

WM JESSOP, Chairman.
WM. HARRIS, Clerk.

FREDERICKSBURG, April 26.

In consequence of a communication from the Merchants and Traders of Philadelphia, a general meeting of the Merchants and Traders of this town was held at the Town-Hall on Friday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the important question now before Congress respecting the British Treaty. After some deliberation the meeting appointed a Committee to draft a memorial expressive of their sentiments thereon, which was directed to be transmitted to Mr. Madison for presentation.

The following is a copy of the Memorial, which we are informed has been pretty generally signed by the mercantile part of our citizens.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress,

The MEMORIAL of the MERCHANTS and TRADERS and OTHER INHABITANTS of the TOWN of FREDERICKSBURG,

Respectfully Represents,

THAT your Memorialists have beheld with great anxiety the opposition made in your honorable House to the measures necessary for carrying into effect the Treaty lately concluded between the United States and Great Britain:—That however unfavourable the opinion of some of your memorialists may have been to this treaty when first made known; yet, in the present stage of the business, they deem it their indispensible duty to express their belief, that a further delay of its operation would be injurious to the peace, happiness and prosperity of our country, and a breach of the national faith, so solemnly and publickly pledged.

Under these impressions, and with all due deference and respect to the opinion of your honorable body, your memorialists strongly recommend that the public faith may be preserved by the adoption of such measures as may carry the said treaty into effect,

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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, April 20.

The bills for making appropriations for defraying the expenses which may arise in carrying into effect the treaties lately concluded between the United States and the King of Spain, and with certain Indian tribes north west of the river Ohio, were read a third time and passed. The first blank in the former for defraying the expenses according to an estimate was filled up with 18683 dollars, and the allowance for commissioners, with 2000 dollars. The cost and transportation of the payment of the stipulations to the Indians in the latter bill was filled up with 1500 dollars.

Mr. Henderson moved that the resolution which he yesterday laid on the table, respecting the disposal of lands reserved for the use of government, be taken up. It was taken up accordingly and referred to a committee of three members.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the Union, and the resolution for carrying the British treaty into effect, being under consideration, Mr. Hillhouse finished his observations in favor of the resolution, and Mr. Cooper and Mr. Bourne spoke on the same side of the question; Mr. Page and Mr. Findley also spoke against the resolution. The committee rose and had leave to sit again.

Mr. Hartley presented a petition signed by upwards of 600 merchants of the city of Philadelphia, and another from 800 other citizens of Philadelphia, praying that provision might be made with all convenient dispatch for carying into effect the British treaty.

M. Swanwick also presented a petition signed by 1500 persons, inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood of Philadelphia, praying that the British treaty might not be carried into effect.

The above petitions were severally read and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr Hillhouse reported a bill for making appropriations for defraying the expenses which may arise in carrying into effect the treaty lately concluded with the Dey and Regency of Algiers, which was read twice and committed to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Thursday, April 21.

Mr. Muhlenberg presented a petition from 800 inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, of the same kind with that presented by Mr Swanwick yesterday, against the British treaty.

Mr. Isaac Smith also presented a petition from 163 inhabitants of Trenton in favor of the British treaty: and

Mr. Hartley presented a petition from 100 merchants and others of the city of Philadelphia, another signed by 183 persons, inhabitants of the said city, in favor of the British treaty.

The above petitions were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for relief and protection of American seamen, were read, and referred to a select committee.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for making appropriations for defraying the expenses which may arise in carrying into effect the treaty with the Dey and Regency of Algiers; and on the bill for making further provision relative to the revenue cutters, which were agreed to in the committee, went through the house, and were ordered to be engrossed, and to be read a third time to-morrow.

The house also resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, relative to an election being given to certain persons to pay a duty for the quancy of spirits distilled, instead of according to the capacity of their stills; also on the report of the committee of claims on the letter and application of Arthur Sinclair for compensation for a horse or horses killed in time of battle, which were agreed to, went through the house and bills ordered to be brought in.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union; when the resolution for carrying into effect the British treaty being under consideration, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Moore and Mr. Holland, spoke against the resolution, and Mr. Kittera in favor of it. The committee rose and had leave to sit again. Adjourned.

Friday, April 22.

Mr. W. Smith moved, that the committee of the whole be discharged from further considering the bill providing for funding the amount of the debt due the Bank of the United States and that it be referred back to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Hartley presented a petition in favor of the Treaty signed by 650 inhabitants of the County of York.

Mr. Swanwick presented a petition against it signed by 300 citizens of Philadelphia.

Mr. Galatin presented a petition in favor signed by 49 inhabitants of the Western countries.

Mr. I. Smith presented one of the same tenor signed by 172 inhabitants of New-Brunswick.

The bill for the relief of distillers in certain circumstances was brought in and twice read.

The bill making provision for the Algerine treaty passed.

The committee on the subject of the grants of land to Lee Sims requested to be discharged. They were accordingly, and the subject was referred to the Attorney General.

Mr. Kittera in the absence of Mr. Patton, by sickness, presented in favor of the Treaty, signed by 260 citizens of Delaware.

Mr. Hartley presented a petition of the same tenor, signed by 104 merchants of Philadelphia; one by 195 citizens of Pennsylvania, and one by 68 citizens of ditto.

The Treaty was further discussed. Messrs. S. Smith, Coit and I. Smith spoke. No decision.

adjourned till Monday.

PARIS, March 3.

The Directory has just announced, officially, that Stoffler, and five of his accomplices, were tried at Angers, on the 6th Ventose, and all shot the next day, except his young servant, whom the military commission ordered to be imprisoned till the termination of the war. It appears that Stoffler was only 44 years of age, and was born at Luneville, in the department of La Meurthe. The four officers were Charles Lichtenhen, aged 24, born at Prade formerly in the Imperial service; Joseph Philippe Desvannes, born at Ancenis, formerly clerk to the district; Joseph Moreau, aged 20, born at Chantelen, by trade a dyer; Pierree Pinot aged 21, born at Chollet; and Michael Grolleau, aged 14, also born at Chollet.

In the council of five hundred, during the sitting of the 3d of March, a petition from different farmers, requesting, that at least one of each of their sons might be exempted from the requisition, in order to assist them in the cultivation of the land was unanimously rejected.

LONDON, March 8.

We yesterday stated the receipt of a Paris journal of the 3d inst. last night we received a series from the 27th ultimo to the 4th inst. inclusive. The most interesting article is the execution of Stofflet, the Chouan Chief, with some of his associates in arms.

March 9.

Several articles which the Hamburg mail, arrived this morning, brings, revive the hopes of effective negociation; but upon the information and authority of such articles, which so often prove fallacious & contradictory, we forbear to speculate. We have the highest and most unquestionable authority in this country, for saying, that things are in train for negociation, if the French are sincere in their wishes for peace, and we hope to state the effect of such negociations upon better authority than the vague rumours as they generally prove to be of foreign journals.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

The friends of the British Treaty do not attempt to advocate it from its contents but continue to harp upon the false notion, that if it is not carried into effect we shall have a war with Great-Britain. Two or three remarks, on this artful cry of war are sufficient to prove it groundless. In the first place, as to matter of right, we have the very example of Great Britain to shew, that defeating a treaty legislatively is no cause of complaint much less war. The parliament of Great Britain have repeatedly refused to carry into effect Treaties concluded by their ALL MIGHTY executive; they therefore cannot take umbrage at our construing our constitution in such a manner as to give the same power in our legislature. Indeed by all the rules of right, they have no business to construe our constitution for us, but must take the construction we choose to place upon us, otherwise they would claim the right to interfere in our internal concerns. In the next place on the score of power: Is it supposable that a nation, which depends for its resources upon its commerce and manufactures, and one third of whose artisans we keep employed by our consumption of her manufactures can be so blind to her interest as to quarrel with us.

With no quarter of the globe is British commerce more advantageous to them, than with America: we take from them, her manufactured articles in their most finished state, return raw materials necessary to the existence of their manufactures; give them a balance in specie, and at this time they are obliged to offer us a premium to obtain from us the necessaries of life. Thus situated will they attempt to molest us? Their interest, their political tranquility forbids it. If the British artisans we employ, were thrown idle upon the country, it is problematical whether their government could resist the shock. Besides, has not Britain enemies enough to cope with; do they not fear for Canada, and their West Indies (weak as we are represented by their friends among us) are they not at our mercy.

April 21.

Yesterday No. 37929 came up a prize of Thirty Thousand Dollars in the Canal Lottery—The Ticket is the property of a lad apprentice to Mr. Chamlet Allen, grocer, of this city—he is a youth of merit—his mother is a widow.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in New-York, to a gentleman in this city, dated 20th April.

Our markets (in consequence of the ap-

pearance of the Treaty not being carried into effect) have fallen much—flour, 12 dolls. beef, prime, 11 to 12 dolls. pork, prime, 140s. and no sales; however are in hopes when ours, and other petitions, are laid before Congress, they will still do it; but if they shall persevere, there is no judging the consequences. We had a large meeting of our most respectable citizens here yesterday, and there was not a dissenting voice, we suppose our petitions will be forwarded in a day or two.

April 25.

Recent instance of American magnanimity and British Gratitude.

Highly honorable to both nations.

When Capt. Hodge arrived in London, after having exerted himself with so much humanity in saving the crew of the Aurora transport, he received a polite invitation from Mr. Dundas, who in the presence of several other ministers, and in behalf of the British government, thanked him in the warmest terms for his generous conduct on that occasion, and requested him to accept some token of the national gratitude and esteem which he so justly merited. An elegant gold box, containing a note for 500 guineas, has accordingly been entrusted to the care of Capt. Fitzpatrick, of the Adriana, to be presented to him, on the lid of which the following inscription is engraved:

On the 2d of February, 1796,
The Crew of the British Transport
AURORA,
Together with 9 German officers, 130 privates, 13 Women and 3 Children,
Were saved when on the point of sinking,
by the humane & generous exertions
of captain JOHN HODGE,
of the American ship
SEDGELY.

The merchants of the city of Glasgow, have directed a piece of plate to be engraved and presented to him, in testimony of the high sense they entertain of his generous and disinterested exertions; and we learn that many of the other commercial cities of G. Britain are following this laudable example.

"Whilst cart loads of assignats are arriving at Paris (says a French paper) for filling up the forced loan, gold is by tons carried out of it. The Americans especially, who are very fond of our Louis d'ors, make it their business to melt them down into bars and ingots, in order to send them with greater safety to Philadelphia, a detachment of the gang of the rights of man (a banditti of robbers) has however found means to steal from the American minister's 470 marcs of silver, which it has declared a lawful prize, pursuant to the fundamental article of those imprescriptible rights which it has assumed for its motto."

Says a Correspondent,

To the honor of the Chief Justice of this state be it said, that he headed the address presented on Friday to Congress against making provision for the treaty. His patriotism remains undiminished and he seems determined that no act of his shall make the Constitution an instrument to gratify the DOMINEERING SPIRIT of any man whatever. It will not be said that he was a sunshine patriot; for he boldly stepped forward in the hour that tried mens soul's & he again presents himself in resistance to measures equally hostile to liberty with those meditated by Great Britain in the year 76. An Uniform patriot entrusted with power seems almost a phænomenon in the American world, & when we meet with it, as in the Chief Justice, we ought to estimate it as a Jewel of the first value.

KNOXVILLE, March 8

On Wednesday last, at 12 o'clock, the Senators and House of Representatives being assembled in the Representatives' chamber, citizen JOHN SEVIER, the governor elect, was introduced, and the several oaths of office, administered to him by the Hon. Joseph Anderson; after which the governor addressed the two houses as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives,

The high and honorable appointment conferred upon me, by the free suffrage of my countrymen, fills my heart with gratitude, which I trust my future life will manifest. I take this early opportunity to express through you my thanks, in the strongest terms of acknowledgement.

I shall labor to discharge with fidelity the confidence reposed in me, and if such my exertions should prove satisfactory, the first wish of my heart will be gratified.

Gentlemen, accept of my best wishes for your individual and public happiness; and relying upon your wisdom and patriotism I have no doubt, but the result of your deliberations will give permanency and success to our new system of government, so wisely calculated to secure the liberty and advance the happiness and prosperity of our fellow citizens.

JOHN SEVIER.

Yesterday the Legislature of this state elected William Blount & William Cocke, Esquires, to represent this state in the Senate of the United States.

William Maclin, Esquire, is elected Secretary of State.

April 13.

On Saturday last, the general assembly of this state, proceeded to the election of judges of the Superior courts of law and equity, when John M'Nairy, Archibald Roan, and Willie Blount, esqrs. were elected.

Landon Carter, esquire, is elected treasurer for the districts of Washington and Hamilton, and William Black, esq. treasurer for the district of Mero.

As a proof of the sincere friendship of the Cherokees, we with pleasure inform our readers, that in the course of the past week, three families arrived at Fort Grainger, on their way to Nashville, consisting of twenty persons, men, women and children, having travelled from Tugelo, in Georgia, through that nation, distant about 140 miles. On their journey, they were treated with the greatest hospitality and friendship by the Cherokees, and plentifully supplied with corn on a moderate price.

RICHMOND,

SATURDAY, APRIL 30th, 1796.

Extract of a letter from a member of the House of Representatives of the U. S. dated Philadelphia, 21st April, 1796.

"Every thing appears to move slowly and yield to the importance of the British Treaty. We shall probably get the question on that subject this week—but I don't expect it will end there, for I expect the Senate will manœuvre in every possible way in favor of its adoption. It is thought they will bring in the appropriation as an amendment to the bill appropriating for the Treaty with Spain, and will not agree to adjourn until they by some means carry their point.

"In the evening of this day the following resolution passed in the Committee of the whole, and in the House with a unanimous vote, and a bill is ordered to be brought in. What the Senate will do is yet uncertain, but I think it fairly presumable that they will concur in a measure which has for its object to do justice to so many who complain.

"The heavy hand of God in the last year, is too sensibly felt by all to admit of a doubt what their conduct must be.

"Resolved, that in every case of a distiller who hath entered his still or stills in "such manner as to be liable to pay the "duty of fifty four cents upon the capacity, or capacities thereof, for the year to "end in June 1796, wherein it shall be "made to appear to the supervisor of the "district, that the said distiller has been really, and truly, prevented from employing or working his still or stills during "the term aforesaid by the distruction or "failure of fruit and grain within the district in which he resides—It shall and "may be lawful for the said supervisor to "admit such distiller on application made "to him any time before the last of September next to the benefit of an election "to pay in lieu of the duty on the capacity of his still or stills, the sum of seven "cents on every gallon of spirits by him "therein manufactured—provided that the "duties to be received in consequence of "such election shall be ascertained, collected and paid according to the directions and requisitions of the several laws "relating to domestic distilled spirits in "such manner as would have been the "case if such election had been made originally at the time of entry in June "1795."

DELEGATES to the next GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Dinwiddie, *Peterson Goodwyn* and *Alexander M'Rae, Esquires.*

Thomas Ridley, Esq; Senator of the district of do.

Cumberland, *John Hatcher and Anderson Cocke, Esquires.*

Northampton, *Thomas Paramour, and John Straton Esquires.*

King-William, *Carter Braxton, jun. and William D. Claiborne Esquires.*

Prince-George, *James Cureton, and George K. Taylor, Esquires.*

Princess-Anne, *Thomas Wishart, and William Nimmo, Esquires.*

Augusta, *Andrew Anderson and Alexander Robertson, Esquires.*

Bath, *John White and John Brown, Esquires.*

Orange, *Isaac Davis and Benjamin Johnston, Esquires.*

Ludwell Lee, Esq: is elected Senator for the district of Fairfax and Prince William.

Return of Goods, Wares, and Merchandize exported from the District of Burmuda Hundred or City-Point, from the 1st of January to the 31st of March 1796:

To France, 5 cords of fire wood, 379 hogsheads of tobacco—To Sweeden, 414 hogsheads of tobacco—To England, 10 tons of pig iron, 20,300 hogshead staves, 16,400 barrel ditto, 24 cedar posts, 795 hogsheads of tobacco, 300 barrels tar—To the Spanish West Indies, 2400 barrels of superfine flour, 40 ditto fine, 6000 barrel staves, 3000 feet of boards, 412 hogsheads shook, 192 bundles of hoops, 40 oars.

Total—1400 barrels of superfine flour, 40 ditto fine, 10 tons of pig-iron, 20,300 hogshead staves, 22,400 barrel ditto, 3000 feet of boards, 412 hogsheads shook, 192 bundles of hoops, 40 oars, 24 cedar posts, 5 cords of fire wood, 1558 hogsheads of tobacco, and 300 barrels of tar.

A PROBLEM.

RICHMOND has, for some days past, exhibited a scene of considerable political dissention. The prospect of the House of Representatives coming to a final decision on the British Treaty has produced two parties, who display equal zeal and equal animosity. The spirit which generated that animosity, has displayed itself more openly in counter-petitions on the subject of appropriation. Both petitions have numerous signatures, the only question which remains is, which has the majority of authorized voters. In order to ascertain this it will be necessary to refer to some certain criterion of the right of suffrage. The friends of appropriation generally admit that an equal number of persons have affixed their signature to what they term the antifederal petition, but endeavour to destroy the inference naturally resulting from this confession by asserting that the signers consisted of students of law, boys, &c. Now as the friends of appropriation are generally Scotch merchants (who are well versed in the various modes of calculation) an impartial citizen would suggest this question for their ready arithmetic.

If one Scotch merchant can vote on the same subject in two distinct capacities, (as a simple individual, and as member of the chamber of commerce) is not a student of law (according to any system of arithmetic in which they are versed) equal to half a Scot, and of course entitled to one vote; do they not generally possess half the information? have they not generally half the evidence of permanent attachment? and is not Virginia half as fruitful in integrity as the soil of Caledonia?

This problem is suggested to the superior computative ingenuity of the friends of appropriation, who, however niggardly nature has been to them in the graces of elocution, are certainly superior to their antagonists in FEDERAL ARITHMETIC.

A speedy solution will confer an obligation on

PHILOSCOTUS.

PHILOSCOTUS as a friend of merit in whatever shape and from whatever clime, as the above publication sufficiently evinces, cannot refrain from making a stricture on the report of the town meeting which appeared in the last Virginia Gazette. He boldly arraigns the reporter of injustice, and a strong bias to the jacobinic side of the question, and thus he substantiates his charge. The reporter in enumerating the orators of the meeting has done great injustice to the eloquence of a particular gentleman, whom I shall designate by the name of PRAGMATICUS. It is not the injustice of the reporter alone which PRAGMATICUS has to complain of, the audience influenced by the same spirit, instead of paying a tribute of applause to his maiden eloquence, checked this exertion of genius with an universal hiss.

But PHILOSCOTUS superior to general prejudice, unbiased by the decision of the swinish herd, so hostile to genius, so unsanctioned by taste, thus publicly enters his protest to the decision of the meeting, thus drops a tear on the blossom of eloquence blighted in its bud, and execrates that invidious hiss which has lost to Virginia the promising productions of Ciceronian eloquence and attic wit.

Sales at Auction.

Will be SOLD *at the* VENDUE-OFFICE *in this City, on* TUESDAY *the 3d of* MAY *next,*

JAMAICA RUM per hhd.
NORTHWARD do. do.
APPLE BRANDY, do.
MOLASSES, do.
BROWN SUGAR per barrel.
SOAP and CANDLES.

ALSO,—AN ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods.

M. VANDEWALL, *V. M.*
Richmond, April 30, 1796.

Five Dallars Reward.

LOST last evening, a new SADDLE, never used until then, with double skirts faced with scarlet, a scarlet Saddle cloth lined with Flannel and edged with Buff, and a pair of half worn stirrup irons; under the upper or smaller skirt are the letters S. C. *marked with ink, the girth and surfingle scarlet stripes; with the saddle a Bridle which has been considerably worn, with a plated bitt and braddon collar and martingale. The buckles to the collar are oval and plated.—The above were taken from off my Horse at the door of the Eagle-Tavern about dark. Any person who shall deliver the same shall receive the above reward.*

SAMUEL M'CRAW.

Richmond, 27th April, 1796.

FOR SALE

In conformity to the last will and Testament of THOMAS PLEASANTS, *Junior, Deceased.*

All his personal estate, the SLAVES Excepted.

TO commence at the *Norwich Mills* in the county of Henrico, upon Monday the 9th day of May, if fair, if not the next fair day; where will be SOLD, all the FLOUR and SHIP STUFF then on hand, a considerable quantity of STAVES and HEADING well seasoned for flour barrels, a quantity of FLOORING PLANK and other TIMBER suitable for Mill work. When the sale at the Mills is finished, it will be adjourned to the Dwelling-house of the deceased, about two miles distant,—where will be SOLD, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of BEDS, TABLES, CHAIRS, PLATE, CHINA, &c. also the FARMING UTENSILS, the stock of CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, EIGHT WORK OXEN, FOUR MULES and THREE HORSES.—When the purchases doth not amount to Ten Dollars ready money will be expected, for the flour and ship stuff a credit of 90 days will be allowed on approved notes—for all other articles where the sum amounts to ten dollars or upwards, credit will be allowed till the first day of January next, on giving bonds with approved security.—At the same time several SLAVES will be hired out till the first of January next.

It is requested in the most earnest manner that all persons who have demands against the said Thomas Pleasants, deceased, on his private account, may notify the same immediately, either to *James Heron* or *David Ross* in the city of Richmond, or to Col. *William Heth, Samuel Parsons* or the subscriber in Powhatan; and it is his anxious wish to discharge the debts due by his Testator and close his accounts as soon as possible; he requests that all persons indebted to the deceased on his private account may make immediate payment.

SAMUEL PLEASANTS,
ACTING EXECUTOR.
Richmond, April 27, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A Small Tract of Land,

Within one mile of Richmond, lying and situate on the main road to Fredericksburg——There is an excellent GARDEN, DWELLINGHOUSE, KITCHEN, &c. thereon—a NEGRO WOMAN or BOY, will be taken in part payment—For terms enquire of

FRANCIS HYLAND.
April 30, 1796. (3w)

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

Published for the information of the Citizens agreeably to an order of the court of Hustings for the city of Richmond.

A LOAF, made of Superfine flour, to weigh EIGHT and ONE HALF OUNCES, for THREE PENCE.

A. DUNSCOMB, MAYOR.
April 30, 1796.

WHEREAS Sometime in the winter of 1784, I gave my bill to SAMUEL ARCHIBALD in consequence of his paying to Wm. Cook about nine pounds six shillings, which said ARCHIBALD has not done. I therefore forewarn any person from taking an assignment of the same, as I am determined not to pay it.

HUGH WILSON.
Adril 29th, 1796. (3t)

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from Philip Goode, jun. for the security and payment of a debt due William Fenwick, surviving parter of Michael Heathcote & Co. on Wednesday the first day of June, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, WILL BE SOLD, at Rough creek church in Charlotte county, to the highest bidder, for ready money, the following real and personal property—

A Tract of Land

lying on Cubb creek, containing by estimation 340 acres, being the land which the late Samuel Goode, jun. purchased of Elisha Perkins, together with the reversion of the dower of Mrs. Mary Goode, relict of the said Samuel Goode, jun.

One other TRACT of LAND, lying on the waters of Great-House creek, on which Mr. James Fowler now resides, supposed to contain about 385 acres.

SEVEN LIKELY NEGROES, viz. Abram, Dolly, Delphy, Jemmy, Katy, and Tabb.

TWO LIKELY STUD HORSES, viz. a grey called Wilmington, and a sorrel called Marie.——All persons are cautioned against removing or secreting any of the aforementioned personal property, as they will be prosecuted therefor to the utmost extent of law and equity.

WILLIAM GRAY, Trustee.
Petersburg, April 22, 1796.

POETICAL LETTER,

FROM A LADY, ON HER DEATH BED, TO HER HUSBAND.

THOU who doth all my wordly thoughts employ,
Thou pleasing touree of all my worldly joy!
Thou tendereſt husband, and thou trueſt Friend,
To thee this fond, this laſt adieu, I ſend,
And conquering death aſſumes his awful right,
And will forever veil thee from my ſight.
He woos me to him with a cheerful grace,
And not one terror clouds his meagre face:
Clearly he ſets the joys of heaven in view,
And ſhews me that no other joys are true;
He promiſes a laſting reſt from pain,
And ſhews me that life's flattering joys are vain;
But love, fond love, would fain reſiſt his power,
Would yet awhile defer the parting hour;
It brings thy mournful Image to my eyes,
And would obſtruct my journey to the ſkies;
But ſay, thou deareſt, thou unwearied Friend,
Say, ſhould'ſt thou grieve to ſee my ſorrows end?
Thou know'ſt a painful pilgrimage I've paſſ'd,
And ſhould'ſt thou mourn that death has come at laſt:
Rather rejoice to ſee me ſhake off life
And die, as I have liv'd, thy—faithful wife.

From the Alexandria Paper of Thurſday the 20th inſt.

Mr. Price,

The ſubject of the following piece is ſo deeply impreſſed upon my mind, that I am impelled, by motives of humanity, to commit my ſentiments to the People, from conceiving it may prove a public good.—Expecting the ſame motives will induce you not to delay the publication in your Gazette; or fail to excite in other American Printers, a readineſs to give the piece an early place in their papers.

PHILANTHROPOS.

When there is much reaſon to apprehend, that the very high prices which have been ſome time, and are ſtill, given for all kinds of provisions, particularly of the bread kind, to be ſent out of the country, will drain America, and occaſion the greateſt ſcarcity that has ever happened among us, if not eventually cauſe a famine (more ſo, ſhould the preſent year's crop fall ſhort which there is much reaſon to fear will be the caſe, from the laſt Fall and Winter proving uncommonly warm and wet, ſuch having generally been obſerved to have been followed by an unfruitful Summer) our preſent proſpects may well be thought alarming.—Let it, therefore, be a ſubject of the moſt ſerious and intereſting conſideration, whether common prudence, for the moſt effectual means of ſelf preſervation, does not loudly call for attention, & point out the neceſſity of endeavouring by every means, to raiſe the moſt of bread, wit every proper ſubſtitute for it that can poſſibly be done; of which Indian Corn, Indian Peas, and other Pulſe, and Potatoes, particularly Iriſh Potatoes, may be eſteemed as the firſt object, and moſt promiſing for the ſeaſon, all of which may be planted any time in May. Let it, therefore, be ſeriouſly recommended to people in general, not to omit planting of theſe articles, as much as they poſſibly can manage to cultivate.

There is ſcarce any thing to be raiſed with leſs labour and expenſe than Iriſh Potatoes, which may be done to great advantage in any tolerable incloſed land; altho' the ſtronger the ground they grow in, the larger and greater increaſe: and they may be planted to advantage any time from the laſt of March to the middle of June.

The natives of Ireland can teſtify the very important uſe of this wholeſome and nouriſhing root, which has often prevented little leſs than a famine in that country.—Authentic accounts inform that the French lately, fully experienced the important benefits ariſing from greatly increaſing the cultivation of theſe potatoes, as one of the means that prevented a famine with which France was threatened by the endeavours of her enemies.

Looking forward to the too probable approaching diſtreſſes of our country, which circumſtances greatly threaten, and too many of the poorer people are already beginning to feel the effects, is the occaſion of theſe lines, which proceed from the moſt friendly views of drawing the timely attention of the people in general to the important object, in full hopes of their reminding and encouraging themſelves, and one another, to perſevere in their endeavours to cultivate all they can of the before mentioned neceſſary articles of food, or any other in their power, which cannot fail of turning to very good account. Such as raiſe more than themſelves and families may, for a few years at leaſt, be aſſured of prices for what they can ſpare, that will amply reward their trouble.

It will not be amiſs to obſerve, that altho' wheat and rye, which may be ſown the enſuing fall, cannot produce for the preſent year; it muſt be of the greateſt importance to extend our views and utmoſt endeavours, to prepare for the next year, which may indeed, for many reaſons, prove the moſt fatally diſtreſſing. It is therefore moſt earneſtly recommended, that the utmoſt exertions be uſed for ſowing in the proper and timely ſeaſon, as much ſmall grain as can conveniently be done; as the only probable means of ſaving the inhabitants from that degree of inexperienced diſtreſs that unhappily ſeems too much to threaten America.

FOR SALE,
A TRACT OF LAND,

IN the county of Goochland, on Tuckahoe-Creek, within one mile of Mr. James H. Lynch's Tavern, and 18 or 20 from the city of Richmond:—Containing 404½ Acres, adjoining the Lands of Mr. Daniel Wade, Mr. Thomas Harden and Mrs. Pears: The above land lies well; well watered and the Creek which runs thro' it affords 15 or 20 acres of excellent meadow ground. I will Sell a great Bargain in this Land for cash or will exchange it for Military Lands: and will allow the purchaſer the liberty of ſowing the field whcih is this year in tending, in ſmall grain containing fifty acres or upwards.—There is on the above Land a Dwelling houſe, 40 feet by 20, a new Barn 24 feet ſquare with a 12 foot ſhed, with other out houſes. Any perſon wiſhing to view the Land will be ſhewn the lines by Mr. John Matthews, who lives on the premiſes: for further information enquire of the Subſcriber, or Mr. Robert Pollard of the city of Richmond, who is authoriſed to diſpoſed of the ſame.

REUBEN AUSTIN.

Manchester, April 12, 1796.

FOR SALE,

At one, two or three Years credit,

A STORE HOUSE, DWELLING and LUMBER HOUSE, with the adjoining vacant ground, being in the whole two lots half acre of land each, on the main ſtreet in the town of Manchester, the property of Mr. Thomas Drummond. For further particulars, apply to

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Attorney at Law, for
Thomas Drummond.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to Mr. DRUMMOND, will be indiſcriminately ſued to March Court, if their reſpective debts are not paid before the 20th of February next.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

January , 1796.

At a meeting of the PRESIDENT *and* DIRECTORS *of the* JAMES RIVER COMPANY, *on Tueſday the 10th day of November*, 1795.

THE landing place of the Canal being now within the limits of the city, and cartage thereby greatly reduced,

RESOLVED, That full Toll be required from all perſons who ſhall chooſe to make uſe of the Canal after this day—and that this reſolution be published in one of the Gazettes of this city.

Extract from the minutes,

Teſte,

ROBERT POLLARD, Clerk

November 12 1795.

REPUBLICAN,

BY MEDLEY.

A FINE Sorrel, beautifully marked, now riſing ſeven years old, full fifteen hands one inch and an half high, will ſtand at my ſtable in Goochland county, nine miles above the Courthouſe, and will be let to mares at twelve Dollars the ſeaſon, which may be diſcharged by the payment of Eight, if paid by the firſt day of October next,—One third of a Dollar to the Groom, to be paid when the mare is covered. The above Horſe's colts are equal to any on the continent.

REPUBLICAN's dam was got by Capt. John Ware's Fearnought, his grand dam by Baylor's Fearnought, his great grand dam by the ſame Horſe, his great great grand dam by old Jolly-Roger, out of a high-bred imported Mare.

SMITH PAYNE.

N. B. Good paſturage, well incloſed, will be provided for mares, but I will not be anſwerable for any accident that may happen.

March 9th, 1796. (t-w-3 m

TO BE SOLD,

RENTED, or Exchanged for a plantation, within a few miles of this city, a well finiſhed THREE STORY HOUSE, with a Kitchen, Stable, Smoke houſe, Coach houſe and Garden—on the main ſtreet, a few doors below the Courthouſe, at preſent occupied by Lewis Burwell, Eſq Poſſeſſion will be given on the firſt of January next.—For further particulars apply to

JACOB I. COHEN,
On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Oct. 30, 1795.

THE *EXECUTORS* of the late THOMAS MANN RANDOLPH, deceaſed, make known to all perſons who purchaſed at the ſale of Carterſville and that at Dover, that JOSEPH WATKINS of Jenito in Goochland, holds the Bonds, and is empowered to collect, by them.——The Bonds taken at both places became due the firſt day of December paſt.

T. M. & WM. RANDOLPH.

January 6, 1796. (6w)

THE BEAUTIFUL HIGH BRED HORSE,

QUICK-SILVER,

Formerly the property of John Tayloe, Eſq; of Mount-Airy.

NOW in high perfection—A beautiful Dapple Grey, full fifteen and an half hands high; will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon, at our ſtable in Charlottesville, (Albemarle county) and will cover mares at *Fifteen Dollars*, each, the ſeaſon, *five dollars* the leap, to be paid at the ſtable door, and *Thirty Dollars* to enſure a mare with foal, & in either caſe, a half dollar to the groom; but the fifteen dollars may be diſcharged by the payment of ten dollars, if paid by the firſt day of October next. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of April next, and expire on the laſt day of July enſuing; excellent high and low grounds paſturage (gratis) and great attention will be paid to mares, but will not be liable for accidents.

QUICK-SILVER, was got by the imported horſe Medley, his dam by Wild Air, his grand dam by the noted horſe Spark, out of a full bred Jolly Roger and Valiant mare of Col. S. Overton's of Hanover county.

The performances of Quick-Silver, on the turf, entitles him to a rank amongſt the firſt running horſes on the continent.

SAMUEL BURCH.
EDWARD MOORE.

Charlottesville, February 20, 1796.

N. B. A GROOM, who can come well recommended for ſobriety and attention, will meet with liberal encouragement.

WYTHE COUNTY, Dec. 19, 1795

I HEREBY forewarn any perſon or perſons from taking an aſſignment on an obligation, executed by me to Thomas Bowl, of the ſtate of Kentucky, for 100 dollars, dated the 3d inſt. as I am determined not to pay it, unleſs compelled by law, he having fraudulently obtaided it. 3m.

WILLIAM INGLEDOVE.

FOR SALE.

A *parcel of* PRINTING MATERIALS, *conſiſting of* TYPES *ſufficient for a ſmall Office, none of which are more than half worn*;—Caſes, Frames, Gallies, Sticks, Chaſes, Rules, &c.—*Together with a very good* PRINTING PRESS.—*The whole will be ſold together, on a credit of* Six *and* Twelve months, *with ſatisfactory ſecurity: for further particulars enquire of the Printer hereof*

ALL perſons indebted to the late firm of JOHN and SAMUEL GREENHOW, or JOHN GREENHOW and CO. are deſired to diſcharge the ſame without delay; the liberal indulgence which they have hitherto experienced, will it is hoped, produce an early compliance with this requeſt. Thoſe who have unliquidated accounts with either of the above firms, are earneſtly ſolicited to come forward for an immediate adjuſtment and to grant ſpecialties for ſuch balances as may appear to be due, to the ſubſcriber, who may be found at the houſe of Samuel McCraw, Eſq; in Richmond.

SAMUEL GREENHOW,
Surviving partner

The Imported Horſe,

HEROD,

A HANDSOME Grey of elegant form, riſing four years old, and near fifteen hands high, will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at the plantation of RICHARD RANDOLPH, Junior, in Cumberland county, on Appomattox river, within one mile of Rutledge's Bridge, at the moderate price of *Sixteen Dollars* the ſeaſon; a note of hand ſent with each mare for that amount, payable the firſt day of January 1797, intereſt from the date; not punctually diſcharged—to be redeemed with the payment of *Twelve Dollars*, if tendered by the 10th of Auguſt.

Well incloſed and extenſive paſturage equal to any in Virginia, and the greateſt attention aſſured to mares, but no reſponſibility for eſcapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM HYLTON.

HEROD was got by young Herod (ſon of the famous old Herod, out of one of Lord Clermont's ſtud a daughter of Conductor, his ſire ſo well known and diſtinguiſhed on the turf, was out of a Matchem mare daughter of Florizel.—In point of blood, he cannot be exceeded, being from the firſt running ſtock in England.

WILLIAM HYLTON.

MACLURE, BRYDIE, & Co.

Oppoſite Shockoe-Warehouſe,

Have juſt received by the ROSA and BETSY, from Liverpool and Teneriffe,

TENERIFFE WINE, in Pipes,
SALT looſe and in Sacks,
8, 10 and 20d. NAILS.

Which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, March 15, 1796. t.f.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION

SITUATE in Hanover county eighteen miles from the city of Richmond, fourteen from Hanover-Town, and four from Hanover Court-houſe—containing four hundred and ſixty-five acres of Land, about two hundred of which are good wood land, the remainder cleared and of an excellent quality for the culture of Indian corn, Wheat and Tobacco.—On the premiſes are a dwelling Houſe, 30 by 20 feet, with two rooms on the firſt floor and three above, a Kitchen &c. and good Apple and Peach orchards—The ſituation is very eligible, and in an agreeable neighborhood—As it is preſumed that thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe, would chooſe to view the premiſes, a further deſcription is unneceſſary—thoſe inclined to purchaſe may know the terms by making application to

J. B. CLAUSEL, } *Attornies*
WILLIAM PRICE, } *in fact for*
WM. G. SYDNOR.

Richmond, March 29th, 1796.

HEZ. L. WIGHT &CO.

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR STORE OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE,

WEST-INDIA RUM in hhds.
N. E. ditto in hhds. and bbls.
SUGAR.
COFFEE.
CHOCOLATE.
Mould and Dipp'd CANDLES.
SOAP.
2d. 3d. 4d. and 6d. CUT NAILS.
20d. WROUGHT ditto.
Connecticut Prime PORK, *&c. &c.*

☞ They have likewiſe a conſignment of DRY GOODS, conſiſting of BROAD CLOTHS, HALF-THICKS, NANKEENS, SACKING, IRISH LINEN, INDIA COTTONS, BOOK and COMMON MUSLIN, SILK STOCKINGS, LADIES' GLOVES and FANS, ſeveral pieces of FANCY SILKS and SATINS, &c.

Richmond, April 19, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF

LAND

IN the upper end of Henrico county, twelve or fourteen miles from Richmond, and ſix from the entrance to the Canal; it is ſituated in a neighbourhood thickly ſettled, at the fork of the Three Notch'd and Pounce's Tract roads; 'tis a good ſtand for a country ſtore and tavern. The land is heavily timbered, and of good ſoil for grain—it lies in a direct line between the Coal Pits of Richard Adams, Eſq; and thoſe of Mr. Roſs, to which laſt it is contiguous; ſlate and other marks of coal are ſeen on the ſurface, and it does not admit of a doubt but that coal is contained in the land.——A conſiderable credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money—Any perſon inclinable to become the buyer, may view the premiſes by applying to Mr. Julius Crump, living at Mr. Roſs's Coal Works, who will be ſo good as to ride over and deſcribe them, as he is well acquainted with them.

I would alſo ſell my Plantation on the White Oak Swamp, containing about five hundred acres, equal to any land in the county for corn, wheat, or oats, a proper porportion is ſuitable for meadow. There are two good dwelling houſes, with neceſſary out houſes on it, & an excellent ſpring of water near to either.—The terms may be fully known by applying to Mr. ROBERT POLLARD, of Richmond, who is authoriſed to treat for the Lands, as I am compelled to leave this ſtate for ſome time

PLEASANT YOUNGHUSBAND,
Ex'r. of I. YOUNGHUSBAND, *dec.*

Henrico, Jan. 1, 1796.

THE IMPORTED HORSE,

BLAZE;

LATELY advertiſed in the public prints of Richmond and Fredericksburg, to ſtand (if not ſold) at *Micajah Crew's*, in Hanover county, is removed to *Benjamin Winn's*, in the upper end of Caroline county, about 24 miles from ſaid *Crew's*, and will there be let to mares at *Four pounds* the ſeaſon, on note payable on demand; but which may be taken up at any time before the 10th of Auguſt (when the ſeaſon will expire) by payment of *Three pounds.—Five Dollars* caſh the ſingle leap. Mr. *Winn* will furniſh extenſive paſturage well incloſed, gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or other accidents.

BLAZE was got by Vandal, Vandal by Speculator, and out of the ſiſter of Chryſolite—Chryſolite is the ſire of Hebe, the dam of Dare-Devil.

HUGH NELSON.

York, March 8, 1796.

Wanted to Purchaſe,

MILITARY LANDS,

For which the higheſt price will be given by

Hicks & Campbell.